

TERMS OF THE DAILY:  
By Mail, per year, in advance, \$7.50  
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TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY:  
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# The Intelligencer.

VOL. XXI.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

NO. 61.

## WORKINGMEN!

Do not put off voting till evening or you may lose your votes. The polls must close at sundown, and the sun will set this evening before five o'clock. Vote as early as possible—if not before you go to your work in the morning, then when you go to dinner. The polls should not be closed at dinner, and if the officers of election would have lunch carried to them at the polls, they need not be. Let the Workingmen's Committee on each side, who are interested in seeing that the best use is made of the workingmen's noon hour, see that the polling officers are supplied with lunch at their places.

**Friends in the Country.**  
Send us in the returns at the earliest possible hour. Telegraph us where you are in reach of office; write us where you are not. Give us complete vote of counties as soon as they are in.

**"GREASED LIGHTNING"** is the style of a party list sheet issued in this city, the first number of which appeared Saturday evening. The names of editors or publishers do not appear. They say in their salubrious that their object will be the amusement of the public; that they are "an independent, impartial, good natured set," and publish the papers because they "dislike to see so much amusement going on in one part of the city, while the other knows nothing about it." The paper is small, but the explanation given for that is that "greased lightning is scarce. It will grow as the supply increases."

## ATTEND TO SWINDLE A CUMBERLAND BANK.

**The Check Deposit Dodge Tried—The Unsuccessful Rascal Disappears.**

(From Monday's Cumberland News.)  
One of the most extensive and bold attempts at swindling ever known in this city was tried at the counter of the Second National Bank on Saturday last. The details of the attempted forgery had been carefully looked up, and the whole thing prepared with deliberate care. Except the story the swindler had to tell, the intricacies of which first induced the bank officers to suspect that all was not right. The facts of the case are substantially as follows:

About half past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon a neatly, but plainly dressed man, of medium height, wearing no beard or mustache, long black hair, and who was, or pretended to be, deaf, went into the Second National Bank, and presented to the Cashier, David Annan, Esq., a letter which read as follows:

New York, October 31, 1872.  
David Annan, Esq., Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.  
SIR: E. H. Perkins, Jr., Esq., of this city, recommends me to send Mr. Henry Howland to your bank. Mr. Howland (who will hand you this) will have considerable business in your vicinity, and we have advised him to deposit his funds with you. Respectfully,  
C. H. MALLOY & CO.

After some conversation Howland, as the swindler styled himself, showed Mr. Annan a check in his favor for nine thousand dollars, drawn by C. H. Malloy & Co., on the Fulton National Bank of New York, and stated that he would open his account at once and wished the check placed to his credit. He then endorsed the check and handed it to Mr. Annan. So far all was well. The commercial register showed the credit to C. H. Malloy & Co. to be unlimited, and the check had every appearance of being genuine. It is handsome lithographed and looks as though it might have been torn from the check-book of a responsible firm. It is numbered 4,276, payable to the order of Henry Howland, and signed by C. H. Malloy, Esq., in a fine, bold hand. On the face of the check is stamped "Certified by the Fulton National Bank of New York," the words running in a circle, in which are enclosed the written word and figures, "Comly, \$9,000." Was supposed to be the teller's signature. On the back of the check is endorsed "Henry Howland," beneath which is written "Endorsed. Correct C. H. Malloy & Co." Underneath the last signature Howland wrote his name in the presence of Mr. Annan, in the same hand-writing as the first "Henry Howland."

After the deposit of the check had been made, Howland had some conversation with Mr. E. L. Moore, the President of the bank, and then went away saying he would call again. As his check had been taken on deposit without being questioned, Howland thought he had a sure thing, and did not wait until he had "called again." At half-past two he made his appearance with a check signed by himself, and payable to his own order, for \$10,000, saying that he wanted to use the money to buy a bargain that evening. This was entirely another matter. The bank officers would see about it; and Howland was told to call at the bank at half-past four, and they would see what could be done for him. Howland said: "All right; I'll call," and went quietly away. One of the bank clerks who looked out of the window in under the impression that he was being deceived, and that he was being deceived by two other men, which was their first and only appearance upon the scene.

After Howland left, Major Moore telegraphed to the Fulton National Bank of New York, stating the case, and asking for information. In an hour or two the New York bank replied, "We have no such account. It is bogus." "It" evidently referring to the check for \$9,000 deposited by Howland.

While waiting for the reply to his telegram Major Moore visited the First National Bank of this city, and detailed the case to the officers of that bank, who produced a letter addressed to "Edwin T. Shriver, Esq., Cashier First National Bank of Cumberland," signed C. H. Malloy & Co., in the same handwriting, and containing the same words as the letter presented to Cashier Annan, except that it stated that "Caleb F. Coles, Esq., of New York, had recommended the First National to them; Howland had, however, never presented his letter at the First National and left, saying that he would call again, which he didn't do."

He, likewise, neglected to call at the Second National at half-past four o'clock for his three thousand dollars. A police officer was put upon his track, but he could not be found, and it is thought that he and his accomplices, if he had any, left on the three o'clock eastward bound train, and he or they are doubtless by this time connecting another swindle, using new names, etc. At all events it is pretty certain that he gave up this one for lost when he was told to come back at a certain hour for the money, and made himself scarce as soon as possible.

## WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

(Washington correspondence Boston Post.)

A lady said the other day: "Mrs. So-and-so, who has lately moved into our neighborhood, is a very nice person, but the neighbors are all down on her for calling on her. They say she isn't in our set. Before the war I heard of them were in any set that ever I heard of. I like my neighbor, and if she would only keep quiet for a while, and not push matters, she'd soon be in the best society. But she won't wait; she is wild to be in the midst of everything, and what does she do last season but give a lunch party, and invite everybody. Actually everybody all the Cabinet ladies, including Mrs. Fish. Only think of it! Her father was a baker, her husband a butcher. Did you ever? And nobody went—that is, one lady did, who did so out of curiosity, I suppose. I should have gone certainly, but I really and truly did have an engagement. So the poor woman was slighted. She had her trouble, to say nothing of the expense, all to no purpose, and no doubt had bitter thoughts in the midst of her mortification. Yet I could name dozens of houses at which the lady who slighted this well-meaning but unwelcome invitation, would be only too proud to take lunch-nouses, whose inmates would be happy could they show clear records as honest tradesmen."

Of course the *creme de la creme* of our society is the diplomatic corps. We honor the corps by quoting it, noting its movements, chronicling its presence at entertainments, and giving tone to them, and in a hundred other ways. Strange to say the corps most affects in its intimacies the people who have no official position; its love affairs are mostly carried on with those belles mentioned first, whose families live plainly and themselves dress shabbily. When the members of the corps condescend to marry in Washington, they marry these young ladies, and not the belles of official life. It is the rarest thing in the world that a Senator's daughter, or sister, or any of the representative ladies of his household marries one of the corps. I don't know why it is, perhaps because the foreigners like things that they receive, and distrust political aristocracy as being a mere outside show, with nothing to sustain it, a bubble liable to burst at any moment. Speaking of the foreigners reminds me of the importunities in which the secretaries and attaches of the legation are prone to indulge. You see they are so rapidly spoiled when they arrive here by the attention they receive. But then it is true that it is very easy to spoil them. They imagine no one in America understands French, and sometimes a lady standing at her window will first receive an insolent stare from two or three of them, who happen to be passing by, and will over-hear herself criticized aloud in French. Again they have an idea they can say what they please to American girls. Said one to a lovely young girl who he met at a party, the second time he had talked with her:

"You have very handsome eyes, mademoiselle."

"Sir," exclaimed the lady, in amazement at his assurance, "what do you mean?"

"Don't you like that?" he asked. "But I think so. I admire your eyes, but your nose I do not like."

"You are very impertinent," said the lady, indignantly, and turned away. The man burst into a laugh, and exclaimed: "How very funny. I believe you are angry."

"I am indeed," answered the lady, "I consider your impertinence in presuming to criticize my face unbearable."

"How dull," said the other, and laughed again.

Of course the next time she met him the lady refused to recognize him, but when she mentioned the matter to another young lady she was surprised by hearing: "Oh, you mustn't mind that; these foreigners say all sorts of queer things."

Ever so much is being said about Nellie Grant's return and the prospect of her making a brilliant debut. It will be an excellent way for some of these people who want to be high-fliers in fashion to get into the "high-flyers" class, *facto* call it, by giving parties, giving lunches, Germans and balls to the President's daughter. This is going to be an immensely gay winter, you know. Mrs. Fish is to introduce her youngest daughter into society, I hear, along with Miss Grant. I wonder if the President's daughter is to be allowed to dance the German waltz, possibly not. Her parents have ways being very particular with her, and doubtless will object to the German. People are rapidly returning to the city now, and the closed houses are being thrown open and signs of life are seen within.

Judge Swaine, of the Supreme Court, returned from Europe a few days ago. His daughter, Mrs. Parsons, who was married last February and went abroad immediately, returned about a month since. She has had an extended tour through the Holy Land and has visited Egypt. Her husband is a wealthy New Yorker, and Mrs. Parsons will reside there, which is a source of regret to a great many people here, for few of our young ladies were more universally esteemed than was Miss Swaine.

A SECOND GREAT EASTERN.—A contract has been made by Hooper's English Telegraph Works with Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., shipbuilders, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the construction of a steamer specially designed for the laying of submarine telegraph cables. This will be the first cable steamer specially built, and it is contemplated that considerable saving will be effected in the cost of laying future submarine cables by its use. The vessel will be capable of taking 8,000 miles of cable in one length, and will be employed in the submergence of the English Great Western Telegraph Company's cable, now in progress of manufacture by Hooper's Telegraph Works, and of which about 1,000 miles have passed the tests of Sir William Thompson and Professor Fleeming Jenkin, the engineers of the company.

THE BEDOUIN SCARF attracts great attention; these are made of Scotch plaid or Ottoman stripes, and in cashmere and reps. They are very stylish for evening wear, in white cloth and trimmed with yak lace or fringe.

ONE of the most fairy-like of evening dresses is of gauze, or crêpe, or silk. It is difficult to see, yet the apron overskirt is made of water lilies, edged with a glossy burnished fringe of long dresses.

KANSAS 25,000 for Grant.

TOPEKA, Nov. 4.—The Republican State Central Committee having made a careful canvass of the State estimate the majority of the Republican ticket at 25,000.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.  
(By the Western Union Line.  
Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe sts.)

## LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Both Parties Claim the State.  
NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—The election throughout the State passed off quietly. No official returns received. The Republicans claim that they are thirty thousand ahead in registration, and claim that they have carried the State by 80,000. The Democratic State Central Committee claim the State by 20,000 and the city by from 10,000 to 12,000. Gov. Warmoth thinks the State goes for Greeley and Brown by 15,000 majority, and claims three and probably four Congressmen. It will probably be several days before enough is positively known to show the results.

## THE WOODHULL-BEECHER SCANDAL.

Woodhull and Claflin Indicted.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The United States Grand Jury indicted the Woodhull and Claflin to-day, thus precluding the hearing before the United States Commissioner. Stephen Pearl Andrews has also been arrested on the charge of complicity with the dames.

Bench warrants were served upon the female defendants, and their bail fixed at the sum of \$3,000 each. In default of which both were remanded to the Ludlow Street Jail, to await their trial.

Cholera in Europe.  
NEW YORK, November 4.—Dispatches from Vienna, Prague and Berlin, note the appearance of cholera at all these places.

## NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The usual bustle and excitement attending the eve of a political battle was prevalent to-day. The candidates for office were industriously working for personal interests, politicians giving instructions to followers, and pamphlets setting forth the claims of the nominees scattered broadcast throughout the city.

James O'Brien has an enthusiastic troop in every ward, and feels confident of election to the Mayoralty, and hopes for over 20,000 majority. Many of his adherents claim that he has been promised a number of Republican votes. Large sums of money are reported distributed in his name among the laboring men in the up town wards. The enthusiasm of O'Brien in the east side has occasioned reports that a preconcerted attack will be made upon Havemeyer boxes to-morrow. A rumor was spread to-day that Havemeyer had withdrawn, and was the theme of universal remark, but proved entirely unfounded.

Tammany Hall is crowded with politicians, who exhibited much enthusiasm for Lawrence. Its challengers have been instructed to keep a close watch upon the ranks of O'Brien, as it is reported that frauds will be attempted in his interest on a large scale. In the betting O'Brien is the favorite, with Havemeyer close on his heels, and Lawrence far behind.

The Presidential question seems to excite little interest; but the struggle for Governor promises to be bitter, as certain followers of Apollo Hall, who have renounced Tammany, are unwilling to vote for Dix.

Francis P. Byrne has brought suit against the New York Central Under-ground Railway Company to compel the performance of a contract with him. He alleges that the company made an agreement with him to build the road for \$14,000,000 of bonds, and that he should buy the right of way for eight and a half millions of stock. Defendants deny there was no action, and Judge Barrett gave judgment in their favor, ordering the company to perform the contract, or to pay damages.

It is rumored that Kernan tickets will be run out of all the Apollo Hall boxes to-morrow. The betting is nearly two to one on Dix.

Marshall Sharpe has instructed the chief deputies to inquire calmly into all the cases of the alleged "trial by jury" to allow the prisoner to depart on personal application. If they think the prisoner should be held, he will be sent with witnesses, to the nearest U. S. Commissioner.

General Burnside arrived from Europe to-day.

The Produce Exchange will be closed to-morrow.

Judge Thompson, in the Brooklyn City Court, to-day, denied the application of Hubbard Hendrickson for an order to compel the registers to register his name. Hendrickson is a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and came home to vote.

Weather Report.  
OFFICE OF THE WEATHER DEPARTMENT.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4.—7:30 P. M.  
PROBABILITIES.

In the northwest and thence over the upper lakes and Michigan brist north-easterly winds with rain, extending with southerly winds to Tennessee and the lower Mississippi valley. In the Gulf States brisk southeasterly winds with threatening weather and rain for the South Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, with possibly brisk north-easterly winds, on the lower lakes; easterly to southeasterly winds and cloudy weather will prevail in the New England and Middle States, with light northeasterly winds and partially cloudy weather. Warning signals are ordered for New Orleans, Mobile, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

Death from Hydrophobia at St. Louis.  
ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Gottfried Gebhardt, a young boy who was bitten on the hand seven weeks ago by a dog, died tonight of hydrophobia, after suffering intensely three days. This is the second death by hydrophobia that has occurred within a week.

The St. Joseph Bridge.  
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 4.—The pivot pier of the bridge over the Missouri river at this point reached a bed of rock to-day. Two more piers remain to be sunk, and the contractors assert that they will have the work completed for the crossing of cars by the 10th of January.

## THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Malady Abating in New York.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The horse disease is rapidly abating in this city, and the streets seem to have their usual number of horses. A large number, however, still show a running at the nose, and others slight symptoms of distemper. There was not so great a mortality yesterday as on Saturday, but there were many deaths. The disease began to show yesterday in Brooklyn new and alarming symptoms, attended by swelling of the legs and the discharge of blood from the nose and ulcerated sore throat.

A COMPLETE STOPPAGE AT BALTIMORE.  
A Baltimore special says no vehicles were to be seen in the streets yesterday.

NO NEW FEATURES AT CHICAGO.  
There are no new features in the horse disease. The weather is again cloudy and cold. An occasional vehicle drawn by horses is seen on the streets. Quite a number of ox teams made their appearance attracting much attention.

BUSINESS INTERRUPTED IN PHILADELPHIA.  
PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The horse disease has caused a partial suspension of business; but few horses in the street. Most of the cars have been withdrawn. Two deaths are reported. The attempt to run dummies failed, the wheels not fitting the track. The clear weather is improving the sick horses.

OSWEGO, November 4.—There is no improvement in the horse disease.

THE EPIZOOTIC MOVING SOUTH.  
NORFOLK, Va., November 4.—The horse disease has disabled nearly all the laboring horses here, and many in the surrounding country. The street cars have stopped running.

THE MALADY AT WASHINGTON.  
WASHINGTON, November 4.—No street cars are running to-day. Very few hacks in service. Nineteen-twentieths of the horses in the district are suffering in a mild form. Several deaths are reported. The malady has also reached the mules. The vehicles are driven slowly and the animals are otherwise treated with care.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Several stage companies have brought suit to restrain Bergh, of the Cruelly to Animals Society, from stopping their horses and arresting the driver. Argument was adjourned to Wednesday.

There was an increase in the number of horses on the streets to-day, and also an increase in the number of cars running on the different railroad routes. The disease is rapidly abating, but it will be some time before the condition of the horses, before the present one, is wholly abating.

ALBANY, November 4.—There is as yet no abatement of the horse disease here. The epidemic has so far abated that one would not suspect its being here at all. Many horses have recovered and most all are convalescent. The sound horses are worse than others, and a few deaths are reported.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 4.—The horse disease has broken out here. A majority of the work horses and mules in the city are more or less affected.

CHICAGO, November 4.—A cold, drizzling rain storm from the east set in this afternoon, and has continued steadily ever since, with no prospect of abating. A number of deaths among the horses affected with the prevailing distemper are reported to-day. The disease has appeared in Elgin, Illinois, and will probably extend throughout the country. A large number of ox teams appeared on the street to-day, and many more are on the way from the interior. The wholesale houses and express companies delivered large quantities of goods to-day through the aid of these substitutes for horses.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this city, though many of the horses that were first afflicted are at work. A number of deaths are reported to-day.

PITTSBURGH, November 4.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent. The Second, Third, Union, Fifth and Sixth street lines of cars are not running to-day. The cars on the Chestnut and Walnut streets line are drawn by men to-night, passengers having to pay fifteen cents. Business interest is suffering considerably, and the city is accumulating on the wharves and cannot be delivered. The draymen are charging from fifteen to twenty dollars a team per day. Numbers of fatal cases among the horses are occurring.

GOLDENROD, N. C., 4.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this place.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Four deaths from horse disease are reported to-day. The infection is spreading more widely.

The Baptist Clergy of Boston on Close Communion.  
BOSTON, November 4.—At the weekly conference of the Baptist clergy of Boston and vicinity to-day the committee on the subject of "close communion" reported as follows:

1st. That Christian baptism is the immersion of a believer in water in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, and in the profession of his faith in Christ.

2d. That Christian churches ought to be composed of such regenerate persons only who have been baptised on profession of their faith in Christ.

3d. That the Lord's Supper ought to be observed by Christian churches only.

4th. That invitations of courtesy to partake of the emblems should be given to none but orderly members of churches properly constituted.

The report was accepted.

Attempt to Swindle a Cumberland Bank.  
CUMBERLAND, Md., November 4.—A man giving his name as Henry Howland deposited in the Second National Bank of this city, Saturday, a check for \$5,000 on the Fulton National Bank of New York, purporting to be signed by C. H. Malloy & Co. Howland afterwards tried to draw \$5,000 on his check, but was requested to call again. Telegraphic information from New York announced the check a fraud. Howland did not call again, and has not been arrested.

## FOREIGN.

ITALY.

The Inundations of the Po Valley.  
TORIN, November 4.—The inundations along the banks of the Po continue. Mantua, which was threatened, has so far escaped.

ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A London dispatch from Tiverton, says the election there for members of Parliament, to-day, was conducted amid great excitement. Committees are formed by both parties. One voter while depositing his ballot, dropped dead from the heart disease. The liberal candidate is W. N. Massey, and the Conservative J. W. Waldrond.

LONDON, November 4.—A dispatch from Sheffield, at noon to-day, reports that some rioting had taken place in that city. The police had arrested five of the ringleaders. The cause of the disorder is not reported.

The demonstration against closing the saloons in Liverpool during certain hours on Sunday, were renewed yesterday. At one place a crowd numbering 10,000, which was being addressed by speakers in opposition to the act, was dispersed by the police.

An American seaman was before the Courts in Bow street, to-day, on the charge of murder, committed on the high seas. He was arrested under the extradition treaty with the United States, at the instance of Mun, the American Vice Consul General.

At the examination of the accused, the representative of the United States failed to make out a *prima facie* case of murder. The evidence showed that the case was only one of manslaughter and justice. It was decided that the degree of crime did not come under the provisions of the treaty. Vice Consul Mun concurred,